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THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

AN INFAMOUS PROCLAMATION.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.-The following important dispatch was received here by mail, from Bayame, Cuba: Count Valmaseda, the Commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation, whereof the following are the chief features: First: Every native male over 15 years of age, found away from his residence, without sufficient cause, will be executed. Second: Every uninhabited dwelling, and every inhabited dwelling where a white flag is undisplayed, will be reduced to ashes. Third: All women away from their houses will come to Bayamo or Jiguani, or they will be brought by force. The proclamation is dated Baya-

THE VOLUNTEERS DEFYING THE CAPTAIN-GEN-ERAL—THE REVOLUTION GAINING STRENGTH

IN THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT. HAVANA, April 28, via KEY WEST, April 29.-The Second Battalion of volunteers, commanded by Col. Zeulata, and forming the garrison of Fort Cabana, in the harbor of Havana, having refused to obey an order for the release of a prisoner, Gen. Dulco and staff were obliged to proceed to the fort in full uniform to effect a change in their disposition. The Captain-General made an address to the volunteers, when they suffered the prisoner to depart under escort of Government troops. The action of the volunteers has occasioned great indignation on the part of the public, and threats are made against e Second Battalien in case they lay down their arms, which is not, however, anticipated. The revolution in the Eastern Department is gaining strength. The Spanish troops in that portion of the island are suffering greatly from sickness. The Cubans are besieging and constantly harrassing them, and the capture of various convoys causes scarcity of supplies and ammunition in the Spanish ranks.

RETURN OF A SPANISH FRIGATE. HAVANA, April 29.-The Spanish frigate Gerona has returned to this port.

THE CUBAN CAUSE IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Washington, D. C., April 15.—The interest in Cu ban affairs continues unabated here. The adjournment of Congress has ended much of the outside bustle, as it took from the Capital many of those who have been at work during the past Winter in behalf of Cuban recognition, but in official circles there remains great anxiety. Quiet but active preparations sre being made under the orders of the Administration for whatever contingencies may arise. This activity is most visible in connection with the Navy Department. A distinguished Admiral, whose influ ence is of the strongest, does not hesitate to express his conviction that the Spanish colonial and naval authorities will, by their own folly, bring about that American intervention for which the revolutionists may unsuccessfully plead. The public are kept informed of various outrages which have occurred, by Spanish violations of international comity and rights accruing to the flags and territory of peaceful and neutral nations. Great Britain will undoubtedly demand ample apology and reparation for the recent Spanish alt to her territory, and our Government is carefully watching the acts of the enraged colonial authorites with a view to resent any "insult to our flag or injury to our citizens. On the other hand there is as strongly marked a determination to allow no in fringement of our own laws, and to prevent the departure of any expedition, such as that it is rumored Gen. Steedman is Inow organizing at New-Orleans. A member of the Cabinet has recently de clared that In his judgment no greater curse the allowing of Steedman to successfully depart from here and land in Cuba with the horde of (in a great part) ruffianly adventurers he will gather about him from the Crescent City and other parts of the South. It is quite certain that stringent orders have been given, and strenuous efforts wall be made to prevent the departure of that or any similar expedition. On the other to Cuba from the United States, and that arms are being sent to the revolutionists. But in the latter case it will be found that no technical violation of our neutrality laws has occurred, both men and arms being shipped to other than Cuban ports. On the other hand, Spaniards are receiving arms openly purchased in our cities, and safely transmitted to Havana under the protection of the neutrality laws which allow a recognized Government to purchase war materials, but forbids patriot forces doing the same, until they have established and obtained

recognition of their belligerency. There is reported to have been some diversity of judgment among members of the Cabinet on the proper policy to be pursued with regard to Cuba-There can be no doubt of the direction taken by their sympathies, unless Secretary Fish be made an exception. Mr. Borie is also understood to have leanings toward what are termed conservative views. Singularly enough there have been expressed by some one intimately related to members of the administration the idea that Spain has a valid claim to Cuba, and that as a colony it belongs to her by right of discovery and long control. If there were any validity in this, it would be well answered in the words of the Cubans themselves: " The experience of three and a half centuries has already shown to everybody that Spain knows not, will not, and cannot govern its colonies save with the iron rule and with corrupt views and purposes." The conservative views of Gov. Fish, are probably caused by the fear of disturbing the financial condition and commercial relations of the conntry. It is understood that he called on Special Commissioner Wells for a statement relating to our commerce with Cuba, and its bearings on the National revenues. The Custom dues received from Cuban exports amount to over twenty mildions; the loss of which, it is believed, would make a serious difference to our means of meeting interest on the public debt. But such a policy must be considered very short-sighted, as our trade with Cuba, the island once republicanized and independent, would expand to an extent hitherto undreamed of.

Of the other members of Ithe Administration, it is very well known that the Secretary of War, Gen. Rawlins, has positive and pronounced affinities, and would not hesitate to recognize Cuban independence at the earliest possible moment. The General may be set down as the aggressive spirit in the Cabinet he believes heartily in the broadest interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, and holds to the idea of Stephen A. Douglas, that to become an "oceanbound republic" is our "manifest destiny." It will be found that with Rawlins in the War Department, and Sherman at Army Headquarters, no necessary precaution within their province will be omitted, such as, for instance, the garrisoning of Key West with troops available for movement at any moment. Gov. Boutwell, whose position at the head of the Treasury Department necessarily forces Cubau question upon his eration, is known to be unequivocally in sympathy with the Cuban patriots, while he deems it essential that no unlawful movements shall be connived at by this Government. Mr. Boutwell would, however, hold the Spanish authorities to immediate accountability for any act that seemed to infringe on our rights or injure our citizens, but he undoubtedly holds generally to the views of Mr. Sumner on international questions, and is opposed to our making the British precedent of hasty and unfriendly recognition the rule for our own guidance, believing that such acts are proofs of a grievous defect in the rode of nations which needs amending, and that we should use our opportunity to both secure reparation and a change that will guard against such contingencies hereafter. Secretaries Cox and Cresswell are both likely to lean more to the radical views of Gen.

Rawlins rather than the cautious policy of Gov.

As for the President, he is as becomes his position, silent on these questions, though it is declared that in Cabinet meeting he has tersely and strongly expressed hearty sympathy with the Cuban struggle. He has listened with grave attention to statements that have been made to him at audiences had by authorized persons, and in every way shown his desire to know all the facts properly affecting action, present or prospective, that may be considered or

Copies of official documents have been received here direct from the Cuban Provisional Government. Statements are made therein showing the general condition of the revolution, and from them the following anthentic facts are taken: The Republican Government of Cuba has within six

months extended its sway over 20,000 square miles of the 35,000, comprised within the boundaries of the Island. Its armies hold and occupy almost wholly the districts of Cuba, Gauntanamo, Holguin, Manzillo, Jiguarey, Bayamo, Las Tunas, Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Santa Clara, Moron, Remedios, Trinidad, Santo Spiritu, Sagua, and Cienfueges y Colon, the Spanish troops remaining therein being confined to a few towns and villages without means of attacking, closely besieged, unable to move out without danger of serious disaster, even for the purpose of foraging, and trusting only to timely and fresh arrivals of troops from Spain to escape entire destruction. Gen. Valmaseda, commanding Spanish forces, remains at Jigesani, making no serious aggressive efforts. This is also the case with the troops at Cuba, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo. The Spanish troops in Santo Spiritu, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Remedios and Sagua, do not dare abandon the shelte of the towns they garrison. They have made no active movement since the early part of February, as the Patriot forces under Puello and others, numbering over 12,000 effective men, have kept them fully occupied in holding on to the few stratagetic points now occupied by them. The Puerto Principe "jurisdiction" and that of the Cinco Villas are the seats of the most active efforts. No more severe military blow has been dealt at the Spaniards than the engagement between Count Lesca and a patriot force in an important pass of the Sierra del Cobre. The general facts in relation to this battle have already been received from Havana, and even the Spaniards were compelled to give some truth in the report they allowed to pass. Count Lesca moved with 2,500 well-equipped troops, a heavy train of supplies, two field batteries, and a military chest containing half a millon dollars in notes of the Royal Bank at Havana. His purpose was to relieve Puerto Principe. Quesada, with 5,000 well-armed patriots, was intrenched on the road over which Lesca was expected to pass. The only other available road was through a difficult mountain pass, to guard which the patriot General had placed a force of 800 men. The Spanish Commander diverged from the highway, and determined to force this pass. He succeeded in so doing on the third assault, but arrived in Puerto Principe with but 900 men, no train, no artillery, and the loss of the half million dollars referred to. The patriot loss was proportionately heavy, but they obtained several guns in good cond tion, and a large number of rifles, left on the field by the Spaniards. Of course Lesca's troops were of no he was to receive. Since then we hear of movements toward Santa Anna for the obtaining of supplies, some particulars of which have reached here by way of Nassau. The Spaniards were greatly harrassed and lost largely on their return in both men and material, though succeeding in reaching the city with a large portion of their commissarial train.

The progress of the Cuban Revolution can be more plainly shown by the following statistics: The districts in open revolution at the beginning of February contained, by the census of 1861, a population of 264,520 persons, divided as follows: 126,368 whites, 86,374 free persons of color, and 51,778 Slaves The districts which have revolted since the 1st of February last (including those of the Cinco Villas and Colon-the latter being but a few hours' ride rom Havana) contained at the same da tion of 172,567 whites, 42,444 free persons of color, and 69,207 Slaves. This makes a total of 548,738, which must have increased since 1861 to at least 600,000 persons. In area this territory covers two-thirds of the island. Within the same there are 147 cities, towns, and villages, of which not quite one-half remain in the hands of the Spaniards.

There can then be little doubt, the representatives of Cuba affirm, that they are entitled to something more than the moral sympathy and support of the United States. Their cause commands the first. The history of Spanish misrule is so patent that it need not be cited to justify the action alike of the Cubans and the undisguised sympathies of the people of this Republic. The facts relating to the Revolution are now so well known as to justify the appeal made on the part of the Patriot Government for belligerent rights. The Revolution has proceeded steadily from one step to another until its full success is only a question of time, the length of which may be materially shortened by the belligerent recognition which the United States of all nations is, by virtue of her own principles and history, and the geographical situation of Cuba itself, bound to

Cuba, independent will at once enter into the most harmonious and complete commercial relations with this Republic. Whether an independent State, or as a member of this Union (to be determined upon by the freely expressed will of both countries after Cuba becomes fully independent), the Island has within itself-by virtue of both natural resources and commanding position-the elements of great prosperity and political importance. Under the present regime, and despite all drawbacks, the commerce of Cuba ten years ago amounted to \$57,400,000 of exports, and \$43,400,000 of imports—an aggregate of \$100,800,000. The total trade at present is valued at more than \$170,000,000, of which (exports only) the United States does 35 per cent; England, 27 per cent; and Spain, only 19 per cent. Yet the mother country drains over \$30,000,000 annually from the "Ever-Faithful Isle," of which more than one-sixth is taken to Spain, and the balance spent in maintaining a Spanish administration and enriching the officials. In 1862, the reported value of the rural wealth (real estate, &c.) was \$381,000,000; that of the towns was \$170,000,000. In the same year (1862), the productions were valued at: Sugar, \$62,000,000; Tobacco. \$15,000,000; other products, \$52,000,000, a total of \$129,000,000. The Havana Weekly Report of March 6 gives the following totals of exports, at that port alone, from Jan. 1 to March 4, inclusive: Sugar, boxes, 192,786; hhds., 3,742; Molasses, hhds., 3,351; Coffee, arrhs, 6,124; Tobacco, pounds, 1,680,373; Cigars, mille, 26,316. The increase over the corresponding period of 1868 is, in Sugar, more than 41,000 boxes; in Molasses, over 2,000 hhds.; in Coffee, over 5,500 arrhs, and in Tobacco, over 700,000 pounds. Cigars alone show a decrease of nearly one-half. The Matanzas exports are about the same as in 1868, and over one-third more than in the first three mouths of 1867. The same is true of Cardenas, so far as 1868 and 1869 are concerned. The increase is very markedly in favor of the United

The Colonial policy has always been an inimical one to the United States; that of Independent Cuba will be friendly in the largest degree. One fact will serve to illustrate the policy of Spain. The Valley of the Mississippi is the natural bread-supplier of Cuba. The duty on flour imported from the United States is eight times more than that on that imported from Spain. On account of an earthquake, not long since, flour was allowed into Porto Rico free of duty. The Cubans have since purchased American flour imported into Porto Rico, at much less than that brought from

Some attempt has been made to prove that the Cu

bans have but little cause for revolution since that of Spain was inaugurated, because of the concessions granted to them under the new order. Aside from the fact that Spain itself has been betrayed by the military adventurers who have obtained control there, treachery toward Cuba has been made as manifest by Serrano, Prim, and Topete, as by the most autocratic Bourbon who ever dominated thero. It has been pretended that the Cubans have received equal, or nearly so, electoral rights with other citizens of Spain. In Cuba itself every one paying taxes to the amount of \$25 per annum was allowed to vote for delegates to the Cortes. In addition, physicians and lawyers who did not pay as much taxes, were also voters. All Spanish soldiers stationed in the island have the same right. About 60,000 Cubans against at least 25,000 Spaniards is the full measure of this concession. In Porto Rico the case is even worse; a na tive of the colony being required to pay annually not less than \$100 in taxes. The voting population

Cubans are so vigorously striving to free themselves. FOREIGN NEWS.

there is about 1,000, exclusive of soldiers. This is

fair specimen of Spanish misrule, from which the

CAPT. CARLETON SHOT-THE NEWMARKET

RACES. LONDON, April 29 .- Capt. Carleton was shot at

Athlone yesterday. To-day was the last but one of the Newmarket Spring meeting. The great feature was the 1,000 guineas stake for three-year old fillies; closed with 74 subscribers. Nine horses started. The race was won by the Duke of Beaufort's "Scottish Queen." The folowing is the summary:

The betting just before the race was 8 to 1 against Scottish Queen, 2 to 1 against Morna, and 5 to 1 against Brigantine.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION ON THE DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND-THE IRISH CHURCH BILL-REJECTION OF AN AMENDMENT OF DISRAELL. EVENING .- The proceedings in the House of Commons this evening were unusually interesting. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question of Lord Manners, deplored the recent outrages in Cork and Londonderry. Every endeavor had been made by the Government to suppress the riotous proceedings, and the Peace Preservation act had been fully enforced. He also stated that further explanations at this time were impolitic. John Arthur Otway, the member for Chatham, denied the authenticity of the telegram purporting to have been received from Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister to China, that the Chinese Government and people were 'opposed to progress." The Irish Church bill then came up. After a short debate on Mr. Disraeli's amendment to give the glebe houses to the Church, the proposition was rejected as follows: For the amendmen, 227; against the amendment, 318; majority for the Government, 91. During the discussion The O'Conor Don stated that the Trustees of Maynooth College were willing to put that building up for sale if the same could be done with the glebes of the Church.

On the clause allowing the retention by the church of any real or personal property, the produce of property, or moneys given by private persons out of their own resources since the year sixteen hundred and sixty (1600), or the produce of moneys raised by private subscription since that year, Mr. Gregory moved to substitute the year sixteen hundred and eight (1608) for sixteen hundred and sixty (1660).

Mr. Disraeli moved the omission of the date en

Sir Roundell Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment. He thought the fixing of the date at the year 1560 to be more desirable to the church and country than the leaving to the former of all endowments made subsequent to the Reformation.

Both of the amendments were then withdrawn, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy submitted a motion to fix

lowing result: For the amendment, 230; against the amendment, 306; Government majority, 86. Sir William Heygate's (Member for Londonderry)

motion to retain the Royal and other grants made since the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was negatived, by a vote of 283 to 180. RIOTS IN IRELAND.

LONDONDERRY, Ireland. April 29.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday, between the Catholics and Orangemen. During the collisions between the two factions, the police charged upon both. Firearms were freely used, several of the rioters being wounded and two killed. The riot assumed at one time fearful proportions, but the efforts of the police and the appearance of the military from the garrison finally succeeded in restoring quiet, and the city is now tranquil. The military will remain on duty for

SPAIN.

THE FUTURE FORM OF GOVERNMENT. MADRID, April 29,-The majority in the Constitu-

a day or two.

tional Cortes urge a prompt decision, either for the Duke of Montpensier or the Prince of the Asturias as King, or the declaration of a Republic. The Republicans are about to start a national petition in favor of a Republic.

SWITZERLAND. MAZZINI REQUESTED TO LEAVE SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, April 29 .- It is rumored to-day that the Swiss Government has requested Joseph Mazzini to leave the country. Mazzini lives at Lugano, near the Italian border, and his connection with the recent conspiracy at Florence and Milan has probably led the Italian Government to make such request of Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

STATE OF SIEGE IN PRAGUE RAISED. VIENNA, April 29.-The law declaring Prague in a state of siege has been annulled. Placards have been posted in various parts of the city, requesting the inhabitants to avoid any further disturbances.

NEW-ZEALAND.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 .- Auckland, New-Zealand, advices state that a terrible massacre had occurred at White Cliffs, Taranka, on the 15th of February during which Lieut. Gascoyne, wife and family, and six settlers, were killed. Settlers arriving in town report that the stores are closed and ensigns flying at half-

ST. DOMINGO. IMMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

HAVANA, April 29 .- Advices from St. Do mingo to the 15th of April, state that the immigration from Germany is increasing. The tobacco crop of the country is immense. The province of Cibao was tranquil.

BOILER EXPLOSION-ONE MAN KILLED AND SEV ERAL INJURED.

HAMILTON, April 29 .- An auxiliary boiler in the rolling-mills here burst last night, carrying away the roof and the side of the shed in which it was situated. One man who was attending the boiler, named Burns, one man was accessed was killed, and five others were injured, but not seriously. Among the injured is a stranger named Duncau McNab, from Trenton, Illinois, who had just gone in to see the mill. The others are employes. The main building sustained very little injury, and the mill will only be

MARINE DISASTER-THE PRINTERS' STRIKE. MONTREAL, April 29 .- The ship Glenmore, from Wales, sank last night, near Grosse Island. No lives from water, and the French printing offices have agreed to pay the increase asked by the printers. The English pa-pers continue firm in their refusal of the printers de-mands, and nearly all the first-class printers are leaving

WASHINGTON.

AN IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING TO-DAY-THE MONTHLY PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT-A FURTHER REDUCTION OF \$3,000,000-PROSPECTS OF A RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA-DISCOV-ERY OF ANOTHER GREAT BOUNTY SWINDLE-MINISTER HALE DENIES THE TRUTH OF MR. PERRY'S CHARGES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29, 1869. President Grant telegraphed yesterday to the abent members of his Cabinet, asking their attendance at a meeting to be held to-morrow, at noon, when he expects that all of his advisers will tak part in the conference which it is believed will be

The April Public Debt exhibit, which will be issued promptly on the 1st of May, will show a decrease in the debt of about \$3,000,000. The statement for May will give even a better showing, owing to the large increase in Internal Revenue receipts derived from the Income Tax to be paid next month, and from increased customs receipts. The Treasury Department has begun the payment of the May interest on the 5-20 bonds. The amount of coin in the Treasury yesterday was \$110,707,000, of which \$19,000,000 are payable on demand upon coin certificates. The President and Members of the Cabinet were

the guests of Secretary Borie to-day, in an excursion down the Potomac in the United States steamer Tallapoosa. The party consisted of the President and Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie and Master Jesse Grant, Gen. Porter and family, Gen. Babcock and family, Secretary Borie, Minster Motley, Secretary Cox, Attorney-General Hoar, Marshal Sharpe and wife, Judge Dent, Gen. Badeau, Gen. Dent, and several other invited guests. The party were received at the Navy-Yard by a salute of 17 guns. The excursionists inspected the mansion and grounds at Mount Vernon, and the improvements going forward under the \$7,000 appropriation by the last Congress. Owing to the high winds which prevailed during almost the entire day, the ladies of the party were compelled to remain in the cabin.

The Ways and Means Committee some time before the adjournment of Congress, had under discussion, the subject of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. The matter being finally referred to Messrs. Schenck and Brooks as a sub-Committee, these gentlemen were directors to examine the whole question, and report whether or not it was advisable to negotiate a new treaty. The Committee had free conferences with the agents of the Canadian Government then in the city, and it was thought that Congress would not approve of the negotiation by the Committee, and a resolution was agreed upon by the Committee, and finally passed by the House, recommending that the President or Secretary of State open negotiations with the Dominion of Canada looking to a treaty for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River, the protection of the American fisheries, and a reciprocal trade with the Provinces. The adjournment of Congress then followed, and Secretary Fish was called upon by the Canadian authorities to suggest some plan for a negotiation, it being the desire of that Government to conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it ready to submit to Congress at the next session. Through some arrangement the Ways and Means Committee have again become interested in the subject, and the Committee or some of the members of it will, during the Summer, visit Montreal and Ottawa, in an official capacity, for the purpose of

Considerable interest has been created in the Interior Department by the alleged discovery of great frauds having been perpetrated by a claim agent on the Indian soldiers who served in the Territory west of Arkansas. About 2,200 men were mustered out of the Indian brigade. The Government was indebted to them \$100 each for bounty and considerable back pay, etc. By some arrangement or authority issued here, at least 1,800 of these claims passed into the hands of one man, connected at the time with a well known law firm here, one member of which afterward occupied a high position under Johnson. It appears that not more than \$60,000 has been paid to tained most of the extra bounty claims, \$100 each, which are now being paid, half in goods, at a store in Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation. The chiefs protest against such payment. The store is believed to be owned in part by the agent referred to. Secretary Cox's attention has been called to the subject.

By a special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE Bureau here from Richmond, received to-night, it appears that in the Conservative Convention in that city the friends of the new movement triumphed, after an earnest struggle, by a vote of more than two to one. The minority, acquiescing in good faith, the Conservatives will therefore run no party candidates, and their old ticket is withdrawn. The Gubernatorial contest is thus narrowed down to Gov. Wells, Radical, and Walker, Conservative Republican. Walker's friends are highly elated over the triumph they had achieved, and regard his election as certain by a large majority. The contest will be a very spirited one, and which ever ticket is elected, the consequence is a full acquiescence in the results of Reconstruction. The Convention appointed a Committee to wait on Gen. Grant and endeavor to get a day named for the election. A very kindly feeling was exhibited toward the President among the delegates. The Republicans proper are not discouraged, and the contest in Virginia promises to be of the most lively character.

The Hon. John P. Hale, Minister to Spain, telegraphs Senator Sumner by Cable as follows: "The attack on me by Perry in his letter of March 2, is false. I have the documents to prove it, and in a few days will send them to you." It will be remembered that the letter above referred to, charged that Hale had used his Ministerial franchise for commer-

Notwithstanding the denial of the Associated Press, it is a fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, or a Sub-Committee thereof, has made arrangements to visit San Domingo, St. Thomas, and Cuba, during the recess of Congress, and has drawn the necessary funds from the contingent fund of the House for that purpose, under the authority of a resolution passed by the House during the closing hours of the session. The facts are given on the authority of a member of the Committee.

Great complaint is made, by members of Congress and their friends, on account of the large number of removals that have been made in the Treasury Department. Immediately after Secretary Boutwell assumed the duties of his office, he notified the Heads of Bureaus in his Department to inform him of the condition of business in their respective Bureaus, and the number of clerks employed, It was ascertained that in some of the Bureaus there were a hundred clerks, male and female, more than was necessary to discharge the duties, and it appears that this large increase had been made just before the last Administration went out of power. Orders were at once given to the Heads of Bureaus to cut down the clerical force to the actual requirements of the Department. A committee was accordingly appointed to make an examination as to the proper persons to be discharged. It was found that in some cases there were as many as three in one family in the Department, and in many cases both the men and the women were incompetent to discharge the duties of an ordinary clerk. Others belonged to the Johnson Departmental Club, and had been leading Rebels during the Rebellion. Of course they were ordered to be dismissed. There are a good many clerks in the Department whose services will be dispensed with before the commencement of the fiscal year (July,). The Secretary expects to make the Department more efficient by reducing the force at least one third, and at the same time save a very considerable amount of money to the Government. In the consolidation of the regiments to 25, it was

found that quite a number of them lacked the requisite number of men, and that there was a deficiency of several hundred. It was also found that the service of a large number of enlisted men was expiring every month, and it was therefore decided by the Commanding General that recruiting must be commenced at once, and hence the order which was issued yesterday, assigning officers to recruiting duty in the cities East and West. It was deemed proper to make this explanation, in order to put a stop to any sensational reports about an increase of the army for some contemplated invasion or war

movements on the part of the Government.

Senators Pomeroy and Ross have addressed a letter to Secretary Cox, asking that the Department at once enforce the joint resolution, recently adopted by Congress, opening the Osage lands, or at least about one-half of the Reservation, to occupation under preëmption laws. The Senators, however, contrive to interpret this resolution so as to convey a certain portion of the lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, in which claim they are sustained by Mr. Harlan, who, as a member of the Conference Committee, to which the resolution was referred, declares that it was intended to protect the road in question. The Hon. Sidney Clarke, who drafted the resolution, and was on the Conference Committee, has filed a letter with the Secretary protesting against the Senatorial claim, and declaring that it was designed to open the entire tract (about 4,000,000 acres) to preëmption settlement. Mr. Julian and Mr. Swann of Indiana, who were also on the Committee, have been written to as to their understanding of the matter, which involves the rights of a large body of settlers.

THE CASE OF COL. CHARLES C. CROWE.

The Washington correspondent of The Chichnal Gazette says:

It appears that Col. Crowe, confirmed as Governor of New-Mexico, cannot take the test oath, and so cannot assume the duties of his office till Congress relieves him from this disability by direct legislation. The President desires to retain him, and will take the opinion of the Attorney-General whether, under the circumstances, he can send a person to fill the office without displacing Crowe. If he can do this he is inclined to offer the place to Dr. Bard of The Atlanta New Era. If the Attorney-General decides that the office cannot be filled without suspending Crowe, it is probable Gen. Mitchell will be left undisturbed till Congress meets next Winter.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 .- In response to a call for a meeting of the friends of Protection to American Industry, the Board of Trade Rooms were this morning well filled with the solid men of this city, representmg its largest manufacturing and mercantile interests. On motion of Mr. Joseph W. Wharton, the Hon. Morton McMichael was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Cyrus Elder, Secretary. Mr. McMichael briefly stated the object of the meeting, and that the recent vigorous efforts of the advocates of Free Trade to spread their doctrines into every part of the country rendered some immediate acion on the part of the friends of Protection necessary.

Mr. Joseph W. Wharton said the meeting had been called at the instance of the Industrial League of Pennsylvania; he, therefore, called on the Secretary of that League to read the report which had been prepared by that body. The report was then read.

League to read the report which had been prepared by that being the desire of that Government conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it conclude a treaty during the recess, and have it conclude a treaty during the committee have again become interested in the subject, and the Committee or some of the members of will, during the Summer, visit Montreal and thaw, in an official capacity, for the purpose of been perpetuated by a claim agent on the Indian soldiers who served in the Territory west of Indian soldiers who served in the Territory west of Indian brigade. The Government was indebted to them \$100 each for bounty and considerable back as y, etc. By some arrangement or authority issued or at least 1,800 of these claims passed into the ands of one man, connected at the time with a well mown law firm here, one member of which afterward occupied a high position under Johnson. It prears that not more than \$60,000 has been paid to be Indians, while the agent is credited with receivage the whole amount. The same party has also observed to the exital bounty claims, \$100 each, for the League, reading in the States of Pennsylvania, began tast work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial League of Pennsylvania began its work under a trial Iowa, Temessee, Georgia, and Louisiana. Most of them act an agents for the League, receiving papers and documents in packages for distribution among their fellows, and all are believed to be heartily in sympathy with its objects and purposes. By persistent efforts this office has also succeeded in putting itself in communication with the secretaries of about 200 associations of workingmen, and has been greatly assisted by them in many ways, and it is beheved that their organizations could be very effectively used in further agitation for revision of the tariff in the interest of American industry. After the permanent organization of the League was effected, by the confirmation of its Provisional President and Secretary, the election of a Treasarer, and the formation of a Representative Council, its work assumed the twofold character of educational and practical, and under the immediate direction of an Executive Communication of the immediate direction of an Executive Communication of the immediate direction of an Executive Communication. the twofold character of educational and practical, and under the immediate direction of an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wharton, Lee, and Sellers, the labor of forming public sentiment was supplemented with that of giving it such practical direction as might result in favorable Congressional action. It is gratifying to state the plan of operations adopted at the outset accomplished more than was expected, and the very considerable work of circulating petitions for a revision of our tariff laws in the interest of American industry was performed mainly by laboring men, in many instances with

in favorable Congressional action. It is straight plan of operations adopted at the outset accompished more than was expected, and the very considerable work of circulating petitions for a revision of our formed mainly by laboring men, in many instances with little sympathy or aid from their employers, and often without their knowledge. These men are all known to us, and stand ready for further services. It is to then the League is principally indebted for the inducence that we have been discovered by this office, show that they are fully alive to the importance of industrial and financial questions as affecting labor and its rewards, and the honor and prosperity of the country. In the opinion of the writer, the only hope of examining a watchful and efficient guardianship against the eieroachinents of foreign trate lies in close alliance with the men whose brains and hands are operating our home industries. What are called the cduard of classes are being gradually but surely brought over our principal colleges, which even in the state of political economy. This statement is made after personal inquiry into the subject, and it is confidently asserted that the absurdities, sophistries, and platitudes of the free trades are all found in the work of which Francis Wichard is the author, and which is the principal if not the slide of free trade through the influence principal colleges, which even in the State of Pennsylvania. It was taught in the Philadelphia High School until within a year pat, and no other book replaces it. It is now taught for the state of Pennsylvania. It was taught in the State of Pennsylvania. It was taught in the State most munificatily, and it was not a surprise but it was not understood to spread free-trade doctrines anong the year and no other book replaces it. It is now taught in the fulfaction to learn, upon inquiry, that the noney would be used to spread free-trade doctrines anong the youth of the country. It is not necessary to do more than advert the total country of the soften of the

The statement that "Wayland's Political Economy" was generally used by colleges, was contradicted by Mr. Fraley, who stated that Carey's book was the text-book

Mr. Wharton then presented the following resolution: Whereas, The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means is in-structed to consider the propriety of revising the Tariff laws, and to recommend to Congress, at its next session, such legislation upon that subject as may seem to be expedient; therefore, Assorted, That the following statement he presented to the said Committee as embodying the views of the productive industries of this

of the Pennsylvania University.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Joseph W. Wharton, Henry C. Lea, and William Sellers were chosen members of the Committee provided for in the resolution, and on motion Morton McMichael was added.

added.

Mr. Wharton stated that the funds of the State Industrial League were nearly exhausted, and that if the organization is to be maintained, and the work continued, money must be subscribed by the friends of American industry and American workingmen.

Mr. Stebbins, Secretary of the National Industrial League, stated that at a recent meeting in New-York 17,000 were raised to aid in founding a National Industrial League. Mr. Stebbins then adverted to tracts that had been scattered over the country, advocating protect

17,000 were raised to aid in founding a National Industrial League. Mr. Stebbins then adverted to tracts that had been scattered over the country, advocating protection for American industry, and said that he had prepared a short one which he desired should be published and disseminated. The plan of the National League was then referred to, and the speaker stated that it would not in the least conflict with the action of the State Leagues.

Mr. Frederick Fraley said the strength and success of the National League would be dependent in a great measure on the exertions of the State Leagues, and moved that the present Industrial League of Peunsylvania be maintained as it is now organized. This motion was carried unanimously.

During some remarks made on this resolution, Mr. James Milliken said: The Free Traders pointed to Greece as an example of a nation that supports the free trade policy. He thanked them for the argument, but could not assent to their conclusion. Poor, down-trodden, dospised Greece, the slave of heathen authorities, is an example to be shunned rather than imitated.

Mr. Stebbins spoke briefly of the great movement in augurated in the West to disseminate information among all classes in that part of the country on the subject of protection to American workingmen. The headquarter of the National industrial League were temporarily established at Detroit, in order to facilitate this work, and to further the ends of protection to national industry.

The meeting then adjourned.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, April 29 .- The Convention reassembled this morning, and the minority report was with

drawn to make way for the resolution to adjourn until it days after Grant's proclamation for the State election. This resolution was defeated by a majority of two-thirds. The majority report was then adopted, with but few dissenting voices. The debate pointed unmistakably to Mr. Walker, conservative Republican, as the person to be supported by the Conservatives for Governor. Resolutions were adopted for a better organization, and for appointing committees to wait on Grant, relative to the submission of the Constitution, and also on Gen. Canby, Adjourned sine die. The press representatives of all politics were admitted to-day.

The spirit of the debate in the Convention this morning by those who favored the minority report, urging the people to vote down the Constitution, was that while Nogro Suffrage might be forced upon the people by Government, yet Virginians should not themselves assist in the degradation. Those who favored the majority report urged that that sort of argument was a thing of the past, Negro Suffrage was an accomplished fact, and the white people of the State, instead of sullenty resisting the General Government, which is our Government, should carry out reconstruction in good faith, accepting what the Government gives us and making the best of it. If was urged that the election of Gilbert C. Walker, a Northern Republican and administration supporter for Governor, would give the people of the North confidence in our professions and induce immigration to the State, The minority report was advocated by ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, and the majority report by John B. Baldwin and John R. Edmunds.

THE EXECUTION OF LOUIS LANE. PITTSBURGH, April 29 .- Louis Lane (colored)

was executed in the jail-yard to-day, for the murder of his wife by poisoning, last May. He was formerly a slava in Virginia, and has had four wives, three of whom died suddenly, with strong evidences of poison. Lane served a term of six years in the Penitentiary for attempted poisoning and burning his third wife. He some months since embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and was attended at his execution by the priests of that Church, He steadily refused, during his long confinement, to come verse in reference to the crime for which he was langed, He ascended the scaffold with great firmness, and died without making a public confession. The medical fra-ternity made a demand for the body, which has been refused. his wife by poisoning, last May. He was formerly a slave

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

.The girl Johanna Roach, who was burned ... A tailor named McArthur fell off a schoon-er into the capal, at Port Colborne, on Wednesday night, and was drowned.

....Geo. Thompson, formerly a merchant, committed suicide at New-Castle, Canada, yesterday, by cutting his throat with a gazor. A young man named George Hayes of

Plymouth, Penn., was accidentally drowned at Port Dover, Canada, on Wednesday night. The receipts for season tickets to the National Peace Jublice at Boston amounted to upward of \$10,000 on the first day the sale commenced.

Me., was reappointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court yesterday. He has already served seven years.The commanding officers of the English troops in Canada have been ordered to furnish rolls showing the number of berths required for the troops ordered

The St. Lawrence is clear of ice between The St. Lawrence is clear of the occurrence of Montreal and Quebec, and the steamers have commenced their regular trips. The water in the river fell three feet within 24 hours.

.... Murray & Watson's distillery at Spring Bay, Ill., was burned on Wednesday night. The loss wik amount to \$18,000; insurance, \$5,500. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

....A passenger car on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road ran off the track near Waterford, N. Y., on Wednesday night, and was upset. Several persons were bruised—none severely.

... The funeral of Daniel D. Page, who died in Washington a few days ago, took place in Lousville yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Burkley officiated. A large number of the oldest citizens of the city, among them several of the oldest Mayors, attended the funeral.

....Gen. Ames, in command of the Department of the Mississippi, has issued an order to Assessor to proceed to enroll the names of all persons eligible for jury duty without regard to race, color, or previous con-dition.

.... President Cattell of Lafayette College, Penn., is see a to sail for Europe on business connected with his institution. He was last night entertained at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia by a large company

... The Committee of the Boston Board of Aldermen on Public Buildings reported the present Public Library building inadequate to its requirements, and recommend its sale and the erection of a new and larger building in a more quiet locality on the Buck Bay lands. ... The white woman, Martha Sprague, and the black man, Alexander Cornell, who were arrested at Peekskill on suspicion of having jointly murdered an infant belonging to the former, have been discharged, the Coroner's Jury not having found sufficient evidence to

.In the Massachusetts State Senate yesterday a bill was reported authorizing the Wardon of the State Prison, when he deems it expedient, to permit the convicts to assemble in the yard for recreation and exer-cise. The amendment to the Liquor bills to include other fermented liquors than larger beer and cider was rejected by a vote of 24 to 12.